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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(21-27 June 1960)

No. 139

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SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(21-27 June 1960)

PREFACE

The Summary of the Polish Provincial Press is a report containing summaries, extracts and collations of items of local significance in the political, sociological and economic fields, appearing in selected provincial dailies from all major areas of Poland. This report contains items from sources dated 21-27 June 1960 and, in addition :

	June
Dziennik Bałtycki (Gdansk)	16, 19/20
Dziennik Polski (Cracow)	16, 19/20
Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz)	16
Gazeta Poznańska	16
Gazeta Robotnicza (Wroclaw)	16, 11/12
Głos Robotniczy (Lodz)	8-11/12
Kurier Szczeciński	15
Nowiny Kieleskie	16
Sztandar Ludu (Lublin)	16
Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice)	16-17
Zycie Białostockie	18
Zycie Ciesielskie	18

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE GOVERNMENT	1
II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM	2
1. PZPR-SD-ZSL Cooperation	2
2. Mass Organizations	3
3. Travellers and Conferences	5
III. THE PZPR	8
1. General	8
2. Party Press and Propaganda	10

	Page
IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP	11
V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS	12
1. Public Health and Education	12
2. Crime and Courts	14
3. Miscellany	16
VI. ECONOMIC	16
A. Industries	16
B. Power	21
C. Consumer Goods, and Domestic Trade	21
D. Transportation and Communications	22
E. Construction	22
F. General Economic	23
1. Economic Structure and administration; economic plans, plan fulfillment, and policies	23
2. Budgetary items	25
Appendix A : Illustrations	26
Appendix B : Newspaper Sources	26
Appendix C : Abbreviations	27

I. THE GOVERNMENT

Zenon Nowak, Deputy-Prime Minister, Jozef Wolek, president of the people's wojewodztwo council, Henryk Jinter, secretary of the wojewodztwo party committee, and representatives of the ZSL and of the SD attended the ceremonies in commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the city of Gdansk (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 19/20 June)

On 19 June, members of the wojewodztwo team of Sejm Representatives met the population of the following localities of Chejnice powiat:

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Locality</u>
Paczkowski	Lesno
Jakubowski	Ogorzeliny
Slowik	Karsin
Wisniewski	Porzezno
Rzesniowiecki	Hytel
Szelach	Ostrowite
Kedzierski	Swernigacie
Lukaszkiwicz	Konarzyny

The meetings were sponsored by the local FJN committees. The representatives were accompanied by members of the people's powiat committee, and delivered lectures on the international situation (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

Tadeusz Galinski, Minister of Culture and Arts, Aleksander Schmidt, president of the people's Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo council, and Zenon Jundzill, secretary of Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo party committee were the guests of honor at the second festival of North Poland theatres at Torun (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 June).

Representatives of the planning committee of the council of ministers and of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission, and I. Lazarowicz, deputy-president of the people's wojewodztwo council attend the two-day conference, opened at Sopot on 22 June, and discussing plans for the development of tourist movement in the wojewodztwo (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 June).

A solemn session was held by the people's Gdynia municipal council on 23 June, on the eve of Sea Days. Speakers at the session emphasized the essentially maritime character of the city, whose shipping, shipbuilding and fishing enterprises employ 30,000, or 45% of the total number of the city's wage earners. It was also said that these enterprises are expected to contribute financially to the municipal development program, including problems like the construction of 19,800 housing units the city urgently needs between now and 1965 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 24 June)

In an article, Iza Marcisz criticized the work being done by lawyers-legal advisers to State enterprises. She quoted several examples to prove that due to their neglect and carelessness, the State repeatedly lost money through their paying no attention to the need to appear in Court etc. She suggested that

legal advisers be required to give up their private practice if they accepted to defend the interests of State, as combining the two made the State incur serious losses (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

On 24 June, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Deputy-Prime Minister visited the International Trade Fair (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

At the session of the people's Lukow powiat council, held on 24 June, comrade Aleksander Ciolek, president of the council tendered his resignation on grounds of ill health. He also said that as a teacher, he wished to continue his studies, and this was not possible while he remained in the exercise of his duties as president. The council accepted his resignation and, following upon a motion tabled by the club of councilmen-PZPR members, elected comrade Leon Barzycki to succeed him (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25/26 June).

On 25 June, Professor Dr. Stanislaw Darski, Minister of Shipping and Waterways, and Vice-Ministers, J. Machno and J. Wisniewski presided over the solemn academy at Gdynia, inaugurating the Sea Days. Also at the presidium table: Kuznetsov, Soviet Consul-General at Gdansk, the presidents of the Czechoslovak, East German and Chinese delegations, the delegates from Denmark and Sweden, East Germany's Rear Admiral W. Ehm, and Soviet Rear Admiral Kostritsky (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltvcki, 26/27 June).

Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech at the ceremonies of Sea Days at Gdynia (Byagoszcz, Gazeta Pomska, 27 June).

II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. PZPR-SD-ZSL Cooperation

In an article published on the eve of the ninth wojewodztwo congress of SD delegates, Z. Olczak, secretary of the wojewodztwo SD committee stated that the two-year period since the eighth congress, held in May 1958 had been one of strengthening and of stabilization for the wojewodztwo organization of the SD. The work done by the SD agencies and members centered around two parallel and equally important subjects: activities concerning the intelligentsia, and those relative to small industries and crafts.

SD work among youth was a dual-purpose one: First, cooperation with the PZPR, the ZSL and with the youth organizations in providing youth with civic education and, second, the rejuvenation of SD ranks.

He further said that SD activities were an expression of the SD political role, namely co-government, and co-responsibility for the construction of socialism under the political leadership of the PZPR, acting in alliance with the SD and the ZSL (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 11/12 June).

Held on 20 June, the plenum of the wojewodztwo SD committee discussed the implementation of the people's councils election platform during the years 1958-1960. Also the part played by SE members in the work done by the people's councils was discussed.

The plenum was attended by Jankowski, member of the SD central committee. Reports were read by Jan Grzbiela, president of the wojewodztwo SE committee and deputy-president of the people's wojewodztwo council, and by Ladyslaw Zejer, secretary of the wojewodztwo SD committee. The latter report listed the determined resistance offered to the West German revisionist campaign among the major SE achievements (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 June).

The fourth wojewodztwo congress of production cooperatives was attended by delegates representing the seventy collective farms of the wojewodztwo, by Tadeusz Liszkowski, representing the wojewodztwo party committee, and by Jozef Noga, president of the wojewodztwo ZSL committee (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 25 June).

J. Kazny, Sejm representative presided over a conference of SD municipal economy activists. The conference discussed the perspective plan for the development of the wojewodztwo, the tourist movement, water supply, and supervision over housing construction (Gdansk, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

2. Mass Organizations

On 7 June, comrades Michalina Tatarkowna-Majkowska, first secretary of Lodz party committee, and Pietrzak, president of the people's Srodmiestecie city section council attended a meeting of block committees, party local groups, local FJN committees with the representatives of the MO and people's city section council presidium section chiefs, discussing the means of embellishing Srodmiestecie city section (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

A meeting of city FJN committee secretaries of Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk, Poznan and Lodz was held in our city on 7 June, and discussed FJN work in their cities. The meeting was attended by Zofia Tomczyk, secretary of the All-Polish FJN committee. Reports read stressed the close cooperation between FJN local committees and local party groups. In Lodz, there are five city section FJN committees, and 203 local and settlement ones (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

In July and August, nearly 3,000 summer camps will receive 120,000 girl and boy scouts as against 2,500 camps and 113,000 scout-vacationists in 1959 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 13 June).

Jointly organized by the TWP, the Polish Darwin Year Committee, and the PAN evolution committee, a Darwin exhibition opened in our city on 15 June (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 16 June).

On 15 June, Professor Dr. Feliks Skubiszewski presided over a meeting of the wojewodztwo party committee social welfare section, discussing PCK problems.

There are very numerous PCK members in our wojewodztwo towns but the same is not true of the rural districts. Speakers

at the meeting stated that the PCK must seek social activists' help and cooperation. They also said that publishing brochures on hygiene was not enough. Furthermore, even the brochures published failed to reach broad masses of readers due to poor distribution system (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 16 June).

Over the first five months of 1960, the population of Mielstyn powiat contributed 250,000 zlotys to the SFES. This is equal to 26.9% of the powiat's annual target. Best gromadas :

Jablonna	100.7%
Kebłowa	60.2%

(Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 16 June).

The city PKN committee advises that over the first five months in 1960, the population of Poznan city contributed the amount of 3,374,740,37 zlotys to the SFES. This is equal to 44.6% of the annual target, or 3.1% over the contributions due for this period. Among the city sections, Wida was the most prompt and generous one (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

Among the crews of Lenin Huta steelworks, only 88% pay their SFES dues. The plant's contributions have fallen behind to the tune of 250,000 zlotys. Moreover, the plant failed to remit 1,000,000 zlotys out of the enterprise fund, as pledged in 1959.

Over the first five months of this year, our wojewodztwo contributed over 9,000,000 zlotys. This is up from the same period in 1959, however not satisfactory yet. The school youth was ahead of schedule, having contributed 142,043, equal to 65.2% of the group's annual target (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Wojewodztwo party committee executives led by Edward Gierek, first secretary, Myszard Nieszporek, president, and Jerzy Zietek, first deputy president of the people's wojewodztwo council, Sejm representative Leon Poniedzialek, president of the wojewodztwo ZSL committee etc. met 2,000 Silesian teachers at Zabrze.

The meeting was opened by Wincenty Swiatek, head of the district school board. In his speech, Swiatek stressed the Polish and Slavic character of the Western Territories.

Gierek said that it was the teachers' mission to imbue the youth with love of work, to prepare it for teamwork, and to educate the man of the future.

The two thousand teachers received money awards on the fifteenth anniversary of their teaching career. The prizes were proposed by the wojewodztwo party committee executive, and granted by the presidium of the people's wojewodztwo council (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 June).

Stefan Filipiak, head of the wojewodztwo party committee organization section attended the plenary meeting of the wojewodztwo LK authority, held on 22 June. Comrade Zofia Mszczenska, deputy-president of the LK wojewodztwo authority read a report commenting upon the resolutions passed by the plenum of the

wojewodztwo party committee, and concerning party work among women, and the tasks of the LK members in this connection (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23 June).

Our wojewodztwo ZMW organization has over 45,000 members in almost 2,000 local associations. In 1959, 14,000 joined the organization, and it is expected that this year will prove better still. However, the pattern of enrollment is somewhat uneven: while 4,000 joined the ZMW in Wągrowiec powiat, and 2,500 in Kolo powiat, the figures for Międzychód, Turek and Koscielniki powiaty are much less imposing (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

Up to the present, our wojewodztwo contributed 2,300,000 zlotys to the SFOS this year. This is equal to 54% of the annual target. Best powiaty:

Sejny
Augustow
Zambrow
Lapy
Mienki
Grajewo
Wysokie Mazowieckie

(Lialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 25 June).

Wladyslaw Kozara, first secretary of the wojewodztwo party committee, Pawel Dabek, deputy-member of the party central committee and president of the people's wojewodztwo council, and Wladyslaw Gawlik, president of the wojewodztwo ZSL committee attended the meeting of rural volunteer fire brigades at Lebica village (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 June).

The wojewodztwo LPZ authority will set up the wojewodztwo LPZ council for the purpose of organizing marine education of the youth through promoting seafaring clubs and associations, through propaganda and popularization of the sea (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 27 June).

3. Travellers and Conferences

Nearly 150 specialists, scientists and technicians, representing about sixty research institutes and industrial plants met at Rogow near Koluszki on 8 June to discuss experience gained in using radioactive isotopes for various technical purposes (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 9 June).

In an interview Michalina Tatarkowna-Majkowska told the reporter of her visit to Hungary as member of the All-Polish FJN committee delegation to the congress of the Hungarian Patriotic National Front. The delegation was led by L. Podeworny, Deputy-president of the State Council (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 10 June).

Two Swedish surgeons of Stockholm's Child Surgery Clinic are in our city now to return the visit paid their clinic in 1959 by Professor Dr. Alojzy Maciejewski of Lodz Child Surgery Clinic (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 10 June).

Up to now, about 7,000 excursion members visited the International Trade Fair. It is estimated that the total number of visitors, both Polish and foreign will reach 60,000. Among the foreign excursions: East German, Soviet, Czechoslovak groups, and Poles from the USA, Canada and West Germany, each of the Polish excursions several hundred strong (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 16 June).

Between 13 and 15 June, the Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Dr. Josef Jonas, Minister of Fuels visited our wojewodztwo. The guests were accompanied by Salamon, (Polish) Vice-Minister of Mining and Power (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Led by Wei-Heng, president of Shansi Province, an eight-man delegation of the People's Republic of China to the Poznan Trade Fair is now visiting the Coast (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 June).

Representatives of the iron and steel industry union, led by Karol Jezierski, civil engineer, director of the union, and of the Mining and Metallurgy Academy, led by Rector Feliks Olszak visited the Iron Metallurgy Institute of Gliwice in order to attend the Institute's "open days", a period aimed at broadening the cooperation between the Institute's scientists and the industry's civil engineers and technicians (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 June).

A group of Polish shipbuilding engineers returned from a trip to Tunisia, where they helped plan the construction of a shipyard, and to Ceylon, where they analyzed the need for the construction of a shipyard and for the expansion of the existing, very small fishing fleet. Among the group members, our city was represented by Graczyk and Klopp, civil engineers employed by the "Prozamet" (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 June).

Organized by the PTE maritime section, the second economic marine conference will be held in our city on 22-24 June (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 June).

At a press conference on 20 June, Dr. H. Schrack, representing Hamburg Administrative and Transport Authority stated that Poland-Hamburg trade was developing well, and that 1/4 of all West German goods for Poland were shipped via Hamburg (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

A group of journalists from all over Poland, now at Torun to attend the second festival of North Poland theatres visited Kruszwica on 20 June (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

A 237-man group of zoology professors and nature lovers from twenty seven European and overseas countries visited Bialowieza and its 65,000 ha forest reservation for bison and aurochs (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 22 June).

On 22 June, Minister Stanislaw Darski and Jozef Molek attended the opening session of the second economic marine conference.

In his report on the share of the sea in the nation's economy, Professor Dr. Boleslaw Kasprowicz stated that Poland's position in this respect was steadily improving. However, the level was still rather low: Per capita tonnage of Polish shipping

amounted to 17.3 t [sic] as against 40 t, world average (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 June).

The festivities at Grunwald, marking the 550th anniversary of the historic battle will be a youth-run show. The basic unit will be the camp pitched by a particular youth organization like the ZMS, ZM etc. The festivities will last seven days, and include 150 concerts, 130 film shows etc. (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 June).

Vjaceslav Hajevac, president of the people's Lgram city council arrived in our city, and was received by Franciszek Frackowiak, president of the people's municipal council (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

On 22 June, Gdynia's population bade farewell to the Polish Arctic explorers, sailing for the Hornsund Fjord (Spitsbergen). Dr. Stanislaw Sieciecki, head of the expedition said that this trip would close the work undertaken under the IGE program (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 June).

K. Musiel, president of the people's Opole municipal council, and Z. Michnik, chief of the council presidium cultural section visited our city, and were received by Zbigniew Skolicki, president, and J. Garlicki, deputy-president of the people's municipal council (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 24 June).

Led by Alfred Jankau, head of the cultural section of the regional ZST council, a nine-man student group forms part of the 32-man Polish delegation to Rostock's "Baltic Week". While in East Germany, the students will attend two seminars: One on disarmament, and the other on the cooperation between youth organizations (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 24 June).

Henryk Winter and K. Ruth, deputy-chief of the wojewodztwo party committee economic section attended the closing session of the second economic marine conference on 24 June (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 25 June).

Arne Skaug, Minister of Trade and Shipping of the Kingdom of Norway is in our city (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

Dr. Andrzej Straszak will represent the P.N. at the first international conference on automation, to be held at Moscow (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 26 June).

After attending the seventh congress of protection of nature, the participants, including outstanding scientists from thirty countries visited the Ojcow National Park (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 26/27 June).

The following foreign delegations landed at Szczecin Airport on 25 June, coming here to attend the Sea Days:

(1) Four-man delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by comrade Ma-Huei-Chi, first Vice-Minister of Transports,

(2) Five-man Czechoslovak delegation, led by comrade Frantisek Krajcir, Minister of Foreign Trade.

(3) Five-man East German delegation, led by comrade Erwin Kramer, Minister of Transports,

(4) Mr. Haakon Christiansen, Delegate of Denmark

(5) Rear Admiral Eskil Gester (retd.), representing Sweden (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 26/27 June).

On 25 June, Soviet and East German warships put into Gdynia to take part in the ceremonies of the fifteenth anniversary of the Polish Navy (Gdansk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 26/27 June).

Rear Admiral S. P. Kostritsky, commanding the Soviet Baltic Fleet, and Rear Admiral W. Ehm, commanding the East German Fleet attended an academy on the fifteenth anniversary of Polish Navy (Gdansk, Dziennik Bałtycki, 26/27 June).

III. THE PZPR

1. General

Widzew city section organization of the party decided to review the investment plans of the city section's industrial plants. Furthermore, the possibility will be studied of merging certain plants, where it is economically justified, and the location permits it. This would do away with costly duplication of many services. The interested Government ministries will help the party organization in this work (Lodz, Głos Robotniczy, 8 June).

A joint executive meeting of Poddebice powiat party committee and Baluty city section party committee, held at Poddebice discussed the cooperation between the two party agencies. The party primary organizations of Baluty city section are in close contact with 22 gromadas of Poddebice powiat. Within the first five months of 1960, plant liaison groups made 65 trips to the localities of the powiat. Twenty five activists of Baluty organization take part in such trips.

The cooperation is bringing fruit : Over the first quarter 1960, Poddebice powiat party organization enrolled 33, and over the two months of the second quarter - forty candidates as against 23 during the last quarter in 1959. Five new agricultural associations were set up in the powiat, where their total number now reached 78 (Lodz, Głos Robotniczy, 9 June).

At a party meeting, streetcar workers discussed the resolutions passed by the recent plenum of Lodz party committee. Among the suggestions offered : Except for peak hours, one conductor should take care of two cars (Lodz, Głos Robotniczy, 9 June).

Over the first five months of 1960, Widzew city section party organization enrolled 458 candidates as against eighty over the same period in 1959, and against 360 throughout 1959. It is noteworthy that there are 45% of women among the candidates.

Of the candidates :

Production workers (weavers, spinners, turners etc.)	311
Civil engineers and technicians	53
White collar workers	94

Over the same period, new candidate groups were set up in two primary schools.

The progress made is mainly due to more animated activities

by the local party primary organizations. However, this considerable expansion gives the primary organizations new, perhaps even more arduous duties : Candidates must be prepared for party work. This can be done by systematic efforts only, and must be borne in mind in connection with the activities of every day (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 11/12 June).

On 15 June, the conference of the party primary organization at the FSC (Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych - Truck Plant) heard a report read by comrade Stanislaw Mantyka, first secretary of the plant party committee. The report stated that efforts had been made to improve production and its quality, and that over the first five months of 1960, 139 candidates, the majority of them young production workers applied for admission to the party. According to the report, this was to a great extent due to better work done by the ZMS; and to the strengthening of ZMS ranks (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 16 June).

Eleven activists spoke at the plenum of the wojewodztwo party committee, held on 20 June, and discussing the implementation of the party resolutions concerning technical progress, and better order in economic activities. J. Pekala, the economic secretary of the committee said that the industrial production of the wojewodztwo over the first quarter 1960 was up 11% from the same period in 1959 as against a 10.8% increase elsewhere. However, wage funds were exceeded by 3,300,000 zlotys, equal to 1.7% of the total wage fund.

It was stated during the discussions that instead of wasting energy talking about technical progress, one should use it to do something in order to introduce it (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

The two-day plenum of the wojewodztwo party committee discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee. Marian Pec, secretary of the wojewodztwo committee read a report on the technical progress discussions which extended to nearly all enterprises of the wojewodztwo. Several thousand rationalization suggestions were submitted, and then examined by specially appointed commissions. Many suggestions concerned the mechanization of particularly hard or dangerous jobs, and the industrialization of construction methods. In 1965, industrial construction methods are to account for 43% of all construction work.

At the plenum, certain shortcomings were pointed out. Among them : Inadequate activities displayed by the crews of several local industry and cooperative plants, and insufficient help provided by industry unions and by Government ministries (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 21 June).

On 23 June, the plenum of the city party committee discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee, and concerning technical progress. Fourteen speakers took part in the discussions.

The plenum decided that the tasks indicated by the resolution recently passed by the wojewodztwo party committee plenum, and referred to in the report read by comrade Roman Smulski, secretary of the city party committee shall constitute the program of the city party organization's activities in the field of national economy (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 24 June).

Jointly with Janowiec city party committee, the party committee of Znin powiat evaluated the work done by the Janowiec organization of the party. While serious achievements were recognized, it was stated that the membership (6.1% of the city population) was too low, and that the mass organizations, and ZMS in particular, were not working properly (Byagoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 24 June).

"To surmount the lack of ideological-political orientation prevailing among the youth after the dissolution of the ZMP was the first real achievement by the party primary organization at Adam Mickiewicz University. At present, ZMS and ZMW work at the University extends not only to the members of the two youth organizations but to the largest possible number of students, ZSP members" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

2. Party Press and Propaganda

Stare Miasto city section party committee opened a political course for the activists of the section's party primary organizations. The participants discuss political and economic situation both here and abroad, the problems connected with their organizations' tasks over the fourth quarter, and statute and ideological matters (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 16 June).

The executive of Znin powiat party committee evaluated party schooling work done in the powiat.

The schooling extended to 58 courses, totalling 1,291 listeners.

The general work was found to be satisfactory, however it was pointed out that it was weak at Znin phonograph factory and at Janowiec packinghouse, where important problems were discussed in a very shallow manner, the turnout was poor, and the lecturers not always properly prepared (Byagoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).

As of 1 July 1960, Zycie Bialostockie ceases its publication. Up to the present, it was printed in Warsaw as the Bialystok edition of Zycie Warszawy. It carried Bialystok items on the back page, the remaining pages being identical with the Warsaw edition. This caused technical difficulties, delays, and additional costs while the local circulation remained low. Therefore, the editors will endeavor - so far as possible - to carry Bialystok news in the Warsaw edition of the newspaper. This will be done through a permanent correspondent staying on in Bialystok" (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 26/27 June).

Comrade R. Stachon, executive member of the wojewodztwo party committee attended the commencement ceremony of the WUNS at the wojewodztwo center of party propaganda on 25 June. About 100 listeners attended the ceremony. In the wojewodztwo, about 700 graduated this year from WUNS branches at Katowice, Chorzow, Gliwice, Bielsko, Sosnowiec and Czestochowa (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 27 June).

In spite of certain drawbacks like the unduly mechanical organization, lacking flexibility, the party schooling in 1959/1960 reached the masses in a more effective way than in 1958/1959 and the years before. In our city, there were 83 schooling teams, made up by 2,393 party members (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

The Baluty city section education inspectorate is carrying out its school secularization program. To the four secular schools now in the section, a further six will be added as of 1 September 1960 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

An article reported on the trial of Zloczew village peasants by Sieradz Powiat Court, which sentenced four of them to eight months in prison each for having attached the house of the eighty-year old organist, who stayed there against the wishes of the parish priest. The author quoted the prosecutor's words to the effect that one seat in the dock remained vacant: That of Father Kucharzak, the parish priest who had incited the peasants to their deeds. The priest was censured for inciting the peasants against the organist who had worked for fifty years, and should have been left in peace even though the priest wanted his house. The prosecutor stated that an inquiry would be opened with regard to Father Kucharzak's activities in this respect (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 11/12 June).

In a long article on Catholic marriage, Krystyna Staniek said: "Far it be from me to say that whatever Catholicism postulates in the field of marriage is wrong or backward. The statement is important, and not its source. However, the intellectuals' efforts, endeavoring to bring dogma and life closer to one another can be appreciated against the background of parochial propaganda which stopped dead at the witch hunt stage. In this category, I include the episcopal internal circulars, the pastoral instructions, and advice to confessors who deal with married people and their problems" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 19/20 June).

From an article by S. Grabowska:

"Why should one become indignant, and consider the Arabs barbarous if they heed the muessin's call at sundown, asking them to do their marital duty? Similar reminders can be found in the advice to confessors, circulated by the Marian Commission of the Episcopate. Among the edifying instructions: 'If intercourse was distorted by means of contraceptives, the wife should behave as

a women being raped, and so give way to overwhelming strength, behaving in a passive manner, and showing no gratification whatsoever!"

The author concluded : "It is a shame to hear this medieval whisper amidst today's technical and intellectual progress" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

In a long article refuting the statements contained in the letter received from a woman-reader, Adolf Lekki said that while there was no persecution of Church in Poland, many priests did not want to confine their activities to the purely spiritual sphere and to the religious needs of the believers. These clergymen understood tolerance in a somewhat lopsided manner : Atheists must tolerate religion but not the other way round. The author said that the State could not possibly grant the clergy the privilege of persecuting other people, and of persecuting children in particular for their opinions.

He went on to refer to one of the sentences in the reader's letter, namely that the situation in Poland was abnormal, and stated that her address indicated she lived in a municipal housing development, built for funds advanced by the State, so she seemed willing to agree to some abnormal State activities at least (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25/26 June).

The third wojewodztwo SAIW congress was attended by representatives of the wojewodztwo party committee, of the wojewodztwo ZSL and SD committees, of the ZMS, ZMW, LK etc.

In his report, Sergiusz Melaniuk, president of the wojewodztwo SAIW authority stated there were at present thirty SAIW associations in the towns and powiats of the wojewodztwo. Melaniuk criticized the activities of the clergy, trying hard to create a myth of Church persecution in Poland. In particular, he referred to the sermon delivered by Bishop Bernacki at the Corpus Christi procession in Bydgoszcz, when the Bishop pointed to the premises of SAIW and said that atheism was a scourge the faithful should not permit to exist (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

1. Public Health and Education

A meeting of Baluty section party committee discussed education in the city section. There were 106 schools and courses in the section, teaching 27,000 pupils and listeners. Of about 1,000 teachers, 600 were young, with less than nine years' experience, and about 200 were old, with over 25 years of educational work behind them (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

"While the proportion of high school youth is good in our city (second to Warsaw only), our wojewodztwo is the sixteenth in Poland with regard to the number of high school students per every 1,000 of population. While the national average is 6.8 per

1,000, it is only 5.61 per 1,000 in our wojewodztwo, and there are powiats like Limanowa, Mielsko and Zywiec, where it is lower still. This must be viewed in the light of the fact that in 1961-1965, the demands for professional staffs for the Cracow area will amount to 27,000 to be added to the present strength. This exceeds one half of the current number of Staff members with high school level professional training" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 16 June).

This year, 340 graduated from the fourteen agricultural-technical schools of our wojewodztwo (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

In 1959, 438 rural "health schools" trained 11,825 women-students. Over the first quarter 1960, the number of these schools grew up to 674 with 20,845 listeners. The majority of these schools are in Bialystok, Rzeszow, Cracow, Olsztyn and Szczecin wojewodztwos. It is planned to organize one thousand this year (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltvcki, 16 June).

On 20 June, the Iron Metallurgy Institute of Gliwice organizes Poland's first "open days" in cooperation with the civil engineers and technicians of the industries. On the same day, three new laboratories will be opened at the Institute :

- (1) Radioactive isotopes;
- (2) Iron ore preparation, and
- (3) Furnace slag research.

The third one will conduct research into the use of cinder blocks etc, in construction (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 17 June).

In a letter to the editor, a patient stated that despite the existence of a scale of fees to be charged by physicians and dentists for care given patients not covered under social security system, she was asked to pay 3,000 zlotys for dental care instead of 600 zlotys as indicated by such scale (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 June).

"Out of our wojewodztwo's 141,000 school age youth, 69,000, or 48% did not continue their studies or start work at a factory or craft shop. Of these, 7,000 lived in the city, and 62,000 in rural districts. They constitute a serious problem, as there is less and less room for unskilled labor.

"However, it must be said that this is not altogether their own fault or that of their parents. Industrial plants do not wish to train and employ young workers. In our wojewodztwo, youthful workers account for 1.1% of the entire labor force (1959 figures) as against 2.5% in Katowice wojewodztwo, and 2.1% in Opole wojewodztwo. Girls from sixteen to nineteen years of age held only 0.69% of the jobs in the wojewodztwo" (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Today, 3620 boys and girls leave our city's schools : 5,500 graduate from primary schools, and there are 1,120 senior high, and 2,000 technical and vocational school graduates (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 23 June).

The Silesian Polytechnic advised Gdansk Shipyard that 24 students would apply for vacation practice there. They will join students from Hungary, Bulgaria, Brazil, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the USSR, already at the Shipyard (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June).

Over 200 leading students of ZMS workers' universities attended the solemn commencement ceremony at Katowice, also attended by Roman Stachon, executive member of the wojewodztwo party committee, and by Wieslaw Kiczan, first secretary of the wojewodztwo ZMS committee.

There are at present thirteen autonomous workers' universities in the wojewodztwo, with 2,100 worker-students. There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and higher. This year, the students were much better prepared, and almost without exception passed the final examinations (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June).

A special 150-bed hospital for alcoholics will be built at Dziezkowice village at a total cost of 48,000,000 zlotys. Construction is to start in 1961 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 June).

In Pomorze (Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo), summer vacations started for 283,000 boys and girls, studying in the wojewodztwo's 1,584 primary schools. About 15,000 graduated this year, and 2,600 in Bydgoszcz city alone.

Torun's Nicholas Copernicus University will admit 555 candidates. There are 1,124 applicants, the majority from North Poland. The largest single group (371) wants to study law, and the next one (134) - biology.

Next year, the University increases the number of its students from 1,821 to 2,200 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 24 June).

On 25 June, there was a solemn commencement ceremony at the ZMS workers' university. The university had 1,500 students in 1959/1960, however in 1960/1961 the target is a student body of 3,000 (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 24/25 June).

"This year, 1,220 boys and girls graduated from Bialystok city primary schools. Only 5 to 7% repeated the seventh grade, and this is much lower proportion than last year, and is due to the fact that the curriculum had been cut back so as to allow the students better to prepare their courses.

"About 5% will go to pedagogic and vocational schools, 2% will discontinue their education, and the remainder will apply for admission to high schools. It is not sure whether there are vacancies enough to go round, however this is no tragedy, as there are always the vocational schools with plenty of vacancies" (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 25 June).

2. Crime and Courts

It was disclosed at a press conference held at Lodz MO command that between January and May 1960, 2,285 cases of economic crime were discovered in our city. In this connection, the State

lost 6,133,000 zlotys, of which nearly 2,000,000 zlotys were recovered.

The majority of cases, of which 78 were very serious, occurred in textile industry, construction, trade and catering enterprises.

Between 1 November 1959 and 1 May 1960, 393 persons were discovered having engaged in meat black market activities. The MO seized 5,261 kg of stolen or illegally slaughtered meat, worth over 150,000 zlotys.

It was stated at the press conference that the cooperation between the population and the MO services became much closer, and substantially contributed to the discovery of many illegal activities (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 June).

Over the first quarter 1960, the control cells of wojewodztwo and district social security agencies investigated over 14,000 enterprises and other institutions, employing almost 2,000,000 workers. The inspection disclosed that the total amount of over 8,500,000 zlotys had been paid out in defiance of regulations in force. Among others, there were sixteen (twenty over the fourth quarter 1959) cases of padded lists of those entitled to social security benefits, and the amount thus fraudulently obtained exceeded 500,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 9 June).

After a twenty-one day trial, the Wojewodztwo Court sentenced the manager and three employees of the "Arged" trade agency to terms in prison ranging from one to three years. The accused were charged with wilful neglect of duty, owing to which the merchandise, mainly radio sets were destroyed or damaged in the stores. The facts were brought to light by this newspaper's reporters who had discovered them during a surprise visit to "Arged" in 1958 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 June).

Poznan Wojewodztwo Court in session at Kalisz sentenced Wieslaw Gorgolewski, former chief of the people's Krotoszyn municipal council presidium finance section to thirteen years in prison for embezzling about 250,000 zlotys. The money embezzled were the proceeds of the SFLS fund drive (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

The session of Nowa Huta city section people's council, held on 24 June disclosed that the shortages in Nowa Huta enterprises over the first months of 1960 amounted to 0.18% of the enterprises' total turnover (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

Kieszow Wojewodztwo Court in session at Przemysl sentenced Jan Szpontak, also known as "Zeleznik" to death for murdering hundreds of Poles and burning Polish villages as commander of a battalion of troops of the Ukrainian fascist "UPA" organization, cooperating with the Hitlerites (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

On 25 June, Lublin Wojewodztwo Court sentenced seven persons to terms in prison ranging from six months to 2 1/2 years for violating foreign currency regulations through dealing in gold and U.S. dollars (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 June).

3. Miscellany

The chief of the municipal employment office told our reporter there were 218 men and 220 women registered as job-seekers. There were only thirteen men and sixteen women-high school graduates. As for vacancies, these were offered to 300 men and to fifty women, however the majority of job-seekers were unskilled and, apart from that refused to accept jobs they did not like.

The majority of women wanted to work at the "Fasty" textile complex but the mills will only be expanded under the coming five-year plan, and would then require the work of up to 3,000 women. In 1963, the expanded packinghouse will offer jobs to 800 women. At present however, vacancies exist for skilled workers only, and these are in short supply.

Juvenile (fourteen to seventeen years of age) workers : in 1958, 340 were hired (121 girls), 558 (88 girls) in 1959, and 66 (twenty girls) during the first quarter 1960. But industrial enterprises reluctantly hire juvenile workers. They say their productivity is much lower than that of adults, and there are no plant schools to train them (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 23 June).

An article by Krystyna Libman criticized the fact that in 1957 the protection over children and youth section of the ministry of education was wound up, and quoted figures from Lodz investigations of the cases of children of 200 alcoholic parents :

Of these children, 71% were left by themselves when the mother was at work, as the father did not provide for the family,

None had its own bed,

50% had fathers who beat their mothers,

40% were beaten by the father

50% kept running away every night to avoid rows between the parents,

33% suffered from nervous system diseases,

25% were neglected as far as their education was concerned,

10% were tried by juvenile courts,

34.6% repeated their grades as against the national average of 13.9% (Cracow, Lziennik Polski, 25 June).

VI. ECONOMIC

A. Industries

The "Polimer" plastics factory of Swinoujscie produced a trial series of "PCW" plastics lifebelts. Four times lighter than cork, they last three times as long, and are about six times cheaper : retail price may be about 60 zlotys. This season's capacity : 10,000. The belts are made exclusively of Polish raw materials (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 15 June).

There is a mass response by Silesian industrial crews to the call launched by "Hierut" steelworkers for a drive to fulfill the current five-year plan ahead of schedule :

At the "First of May" steelworks, the five-year plan will be fulfilled up to 30 September 1960, three months ahead of schedule. There will be 164,000,000 zlotys worth of additional production, including 4,000 t of steel, and 1,100 sets of railroad car wheels.

"Kosciuszko" steelworks : Plan fulfilled up to 24 December 1960.

Jaworzno's "Azot" (Nitrogen) chemical works already fulfilled the five-year plan through producing 785,000,000 zlotys worth of insecticides and other chemicals. The value of additional production up to the end of this year : About 200,000,000 zlotys (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 16 June).

The Zakłady Chemiczne (Chemical Works) of Bydgoszcz decided to advance by ten days the scheduled assembly of aniline processing machinery. This will allow for an ahead-of-schedule production worth 1,200,000 zlotys (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Up to 1965, the total extraction by the three iron ore mines in Leczyca area will amount to 240,000 t p.a.

At a recent conference, the mines' technical activists presented a plan for increasing 1965 output up to 300,000 t p.a. (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Gdansk Shipyard received orders from Louis Drayfus ^[sic] Paris shipowners, calling for the construction of three 10,000-tonners. The first one will be launched on 1 October 1960, and delivered during the first quarter in 1961 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltvcki, 16 June).

On 18 June, "Professor Huber," the 19,000 t dw prototype tanker was launched by Gdansk Shipyard. She is the Shipyard's # 235 unit, and the largest ever built there : Length - 177 m, beam - 22 m; the 7,800 h.p. engine will be later on replaced by a 9,000 h.p. one. Range : 16,000 nautical miles at about 16 knots per hour (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltvcki, 19/20 June, Illustration 1).

An article by Adam Dziuk described the "Injectol", an invention by Malgorzata Gruener, Stanislaw Bastian and Jerzy Gorewicz, three young civil engineers-scientists of Gdansk Polytechnic. "Injectol" speeds up the process of solidifying cement from 24 hours by conventional methods to 5 to 15 minutes when used. Moreover, the time of solidifying cement can be adjusted at will, which is very important in all underground work where water has to be reckoned with.

The device was exhibited at Poznan Trade Fair, where it aroused interest among Dutch, West German and South African prospective buyers (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 June).

Among the 1,200 products exhibited by the Polish chemical industry at Poznan Trade Fair : Sixteen kinds of dyes, synthetic tannin, ninety patent medicines, the majority of them vitamins, hormones and anti-biotics. Poland exports chemical products to 55 countries as against to 34 five years ago (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

The KSE at Gdansk Shipyard discussed 1960 production plans : The shipping to be launched up to 30 September is to total 109,800 t. Over the same period, twelve units totalling 77,600 t dw are to be completed. Up to now, thirteen units were launched, and seven completed and delivered. Up to the end of the year, the Shipyard is to launch seventeen units totalling 97,400 t dw, and to complete seventeen, totalling 118,100 t dw. Among those to be completed : three trawler-factory ships, five tramps, three timber carriers, and the first tanker (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 June).

Gdynia's "Paris Commune" shipyard is fifteen years old. Over the fifteen years, the shipyard overhauled 1,700 vessels flying all flags, and completed 112 of twenty different types. While it is now limited to the construction of small and medium tonnage vessels, the shipyard will produce even the largest ones in 1962 thanks to the construction of a drydock and to general modernization.

Recently, French shipowners extended their original order to call for twelve modern fishing boats to be built by the shipyard (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June).

This year, Polish shipyards will build seventy vessels totalling 250,000 t dw. Over the years 1961-1965, 1,800,000 t dw of shipping will be built here (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23 June).

A conference of Gdansk Shipyard representatives with those of the central shipping design office was held on 22 June. The former stated that improper design accounted for 10% of all shipowners' claims. Furthermore, speakers at the conference expressed regret that when signing contracts with foreign shipowners, the "Centromor" agency does not pay any attention to the realistic possibilities of delivering the shipping ordered on time. This is not made easier by the fact that documentation containing the clients' specifications invariably arrives too late for them to be adhered to. The representatives of the design office said that very often poor construction was due to the builders' inadequate qualifications and lack of sense of responsibility (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 June).

Technical trials were successfully completed with regard to a special railroad freight car for hauling marine engines from the Swietochlowice plants to the shipyards. Built by the Swidnicka Fabryka Wagonow (Swidnica Railroad Car Plant), the car is 26 m long, with payload exceeding 100 t (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 23 June).

As early as next year, the "CG-55", a prototype tractor mounted on Caterpillar tracks will be on the market. It is an improved version of the "Mazur" (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 23 June).

The boiler plant at Kaciborz began the construction of a boiler to be fed brown coal, and to generate 650 t of steam/hour. It will be Europe's biggest brown coal boiler (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 23 June).

A group of Polish designers began work on the blueprints of a 63 megawatt turbine to be built at Elblag in 1964. It should be added that the plant will build larger turbines under foreign license or using foreign documentation, so that the construction of a 100% Polish, 63 megawatt one will constitute an experience prior to that of a 250 megawatt one, the construction of which is to begin at Elblag by the end of the next five-year plan period (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 23 June).

The Polish precision-optical plants bring out about 100 new articles a year. Technical progress in this field is particularly advantageous to national economy as 1 kg of such products is sold abroad at about 150 zlotys as compared to 11 zlotys per kg of heavy machinery, and 35 zlotys per kg of machine tools (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 23 June).

In honor of 22 July, the management and crews of the "Belma" plant decided to supply ahead-of-schedule production including 118,000 zlotys worth of fireproof devices, paper condensers, and 1,200 horns for "EYS" motor bicycles (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23 June).

On 21 June, the glassworks of Krosno reported having fulfilled the half-year production plans. The ahead-of-schedule production up to 1 July will be worth over 2,000,000 zlotys (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 23 June).

The drilling operations were completed at Lubin copper basin. Cooling installations are now being assembled for freezing prior to breaking ground (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June, Illustration 2).

The "Famed I", Lodzkie Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Elektrycznej (Lodz Electrical Apparatus Production Plant) is specializing in medical equipment. Among the latest: "Ultraton", a device for treating rheumatic diseases by means of subjecting the patient's body to mechanical vibrations at supersonic frequencies. The mass production of the device will begin in 1961 (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23 June, Illustration 3).

Finishing touches are being applied to Szczecin Shipyard's M/V "Janek Krasicki" (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 23 June, Illustration 4).

The Malborska Fabryka wentylatorow (Malbork Fan Plant) completed Poland's first, 6 m span fan, capacity 720,000 cu m of air/hour, for Skawina power plant. Forty similar fans will be made for the Skawina plant, and four for Lenin Huta steelworks. Up to 1965, the plant will make 400 similar fans for the Polish industry. The plant exports 30% of its output (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 25 June).

While looking for oil, prospectors found carnallite deposits near Kłodawa in our wojewodztwo. The proven reserves amount to 25,000,000 t. This mineral yields a series of chemicals, of which potassium for fertilizer production is the most important. First fertilizer is to be produced there in 1964, and estimated 1970 production will amount to 250,000 t p.a.

The deposits constitute a mine of foreign currency to be obtained through cutting imports: Only 24 zlotys must be invested there in order to cut imports by \$ 1,00 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25/26 June).

On 24 June, the mines subordinate to Czestochowa's Zjednoczenie Kopalnictwa i Hutniczego (Iron Ore Mining Union) fulfilled their half-yearly production plans. Up to 1 July, 41,000 t of ore will be mined ahead of schedule (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25/26 June).

The Polish shipbuilding is concentrated in three cities:

Gdansk	Population 275,000
Szczecin	" 250,000
Gdynia	144,000

Gdansk Shipyard is the main center of shipbuilding activities. It is equipped to build vessels up to 35,000 t dw, and recently a 19,000 t dw tanker was launched there. While Gdansk accounts for 2/3 of Polish shipbuilding, this proportion will gradually decrease, as Szczecin and Gdynia shipyards are expanding at a much faster clip.

In 1965, Polish shipyards will build 450,000 t dw off shipping. This is more than the total 1960 French production.

Poland is the world's eleventh in shipbuilding, and sixth in exports of shipping, in which she precedes Great Britain. Of the world's twenty shipyards producing over 100,000 t dw p.a., Gdansk Shipyard is the seventh, and this year Poland may climb from the eleventh to the tenth place on the world's shipbuilding list, outrunning Denmark (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25/26 June).

Within the Sea Days ceremonies, Gdansk Shipyard will launch its twentieth 10,000-tonner, and the North Shipyard of Gdansk will deliver "Hiver", the fourth trawler ordered by French shipowners (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).

At the Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych "Zgoda" (Technical Installations Plant) of Swietochlowice, trials are conducted on the first high pressure "Zgoda-Sulzer" marine engine built under Swiss license. The engine is of the "6Td/48" type, 2,250 h.p. at r.p.m. It is being built for a vessel of Gdansk Shipyard construction. This year, a series of ten will be made by "Zgoda" (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 26 June).

Szczecin Shipyard's first 10,000-tonner, the "Janek Kradiski" is loading general cargo before sailing for her maiden trip to Far East ports (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 26 June).

Ptasinski, first secretary, and Winter and Wrebiak, secretaries of the wojewodztwo party committee, Szmidt, president of the people's municipal council, and Kuznetsov, Soviet Consul-General in Gdansk attended the ceremony of launching Gdansk Shipyard's twentieth 10,000-tonner, the "Leszczawodsk", built for Soviet shipowners (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 26/27 June).

Krosno's glassworks technicians mastered the technology of "Irocade enamel", used for ornamentation. After the 170 kg trial series, the glassworks capacity will attain 300 kg/month (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 June).

B. Power

The water used for cooling the machinery at Skawina power plant will in turn be used to generate current through taking advantage of the difference of levels within the plant. This hydroelectric power plant-within-a plant will have a 1,5 megawatt turbine. This is the first case in Poland of a power plant recovering part of the power used for production purposes (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June).

3. Consumer Goods, and Domestic Trade

The value of spare parts for bicycles, washing machines, sewing machines, refrigerators etc., marketed in 1960 amounts to 172,400,000 zlotys. This is twice the 1959 figure. The value of such spare parts marketed will reach 183,500,000 zlotys in 1961, and 222,700,000 zlotys in 1962. They will be offered for sale at special parts shops (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Among the major contracts signed at Poznan Trade Fair :

- (1) The sale of installations for the modernization of Czechoslovak foundries,
- (2) the purchase of 1,200 t. of precision pipes from Holland, and of considerable quantities of such pipes from West Germany,
- (3) the purchase of rollers for Lenin Huta steelworks cold rolling mill from Czechoslovakia (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23 June).

Over 5,000 visited Cracow Trade Fair during its first four days, and trade representatives ordered 24,000,000 zlotys worth of goods (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 25 June).

This year, there will be 16,400,000 zlotys worth of consumer goods offered to Polish public as against 13,000,000,000 zlotys worth in 1959. Among them :

Radio sets	720,000
Bicycles	670,000
Sewing machines	213,000
Motorcycles, scooters and motor bicycles	160,000
Refrigerators	42,000
- - - - -	- - - - -

Over the fourth quarter, there will be gas kitchen ranges with automatic pilot, and 5,000 electric coffee grinders.

By the end of the third quarter : "Wawel", 21 in television sets, and remote control "Trubadur" sets.

Other articles : "Junak" tricycles for deliveries, and "Komar" motor bicycles (top speed - 60 km/hour, price - about 4,500 zlotys) (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25/26 June).

D. Transportation and Communications

Wysocki, civil engineer designed a level crossing signal three times lighter than rubber. This year, the device will be installed at 100 level crossings (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 16 June).

Ten years after "Warta" sailed from Gdynia for the ports of the People's Republic of China, the East Asia line is PLO's best equipped and most efficient. Sailings: Every two weeks for Red Sea and Far East ports (Lydgoszcz, Gazeta Tomorska, 21 June).

To the list of its ports of call, the PLO added Nampo in Korea. The first ship to dock there, the 10,000 t dw M/V "Kapitan Kosko" brought a more than 500 t cargo of machinery and installations (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltic, 24 June).

Sea transport carries 34% of Poland's foreign trade. Coal is exported by sea to 22 countries, cement to twelve, sugar to twenty and rolling mill products to 25. Liquid fuel is coming by sea from four countries, and iron ore - from thirteen.

In 1959, Polish harbors handled 18,033,000 t:

Szczecin	7,340,000 t
Gdynia	5,512,000 t
Gdansk	5,181,000 t

The Polish merchant fleet consists of 130 vessels totalling 720,000 t dw as against 26 vessels totalling 114,000 t dw in 1946, and about 220 vessels totalling 1,250,000 t dw in 1965.

In 1965, only 30 % of our foreign trade cargoes will be carried in foreign bottoms (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25/26 June).

E. Construction

"After the introduction of the piecework wage scale on 15 April in the Polish construction industry, the average hourly wages shaped up at the level of 7.03 zlotys, and were up 0.6% from the period before April, even though the quotas established by the new rates called for production increased by 6%. This is due to better, though not perfect yet, organization of work" (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 10 June).

Following the introduction of the new piecework rates on 15 April, investigations in Szczecin's construction industry disclosed that after an initial slight drop, pay packets rallied and then exceeded those of the time before the introduction of new rates: Masons and plasterers who used to make 9.66 zlotys per hour, were now making 11.60 zlotys, and carpenters were making 2 zlotys an hour more than before April. As the new production quotas average a 20% increase, this means a sizable increase in productivity (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 15 June).

"The trouble with municipal housing construction and renovation enterprises is that they seem to have time for everything rather than for their actual work. The Stare Miasto city

section renovation enterprise accepted 4,498,000 zlotys worth of renovation orders over the first quarter 1960, however managed to complete 3,256,000 zlotys worth of work only. The Psie Pole city section enterprise carried out 4,245,000 zlotys worth of renovation work over the same period of time but only one third of it is in its own city section" (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 16 June).

Radioactive isotopes will be used on the construction of the oil pipeline across Poland for detecting flaws in the spots where the pipes are welded together. A device worked out by the atomic specialists of the Instytut Elektrotechniki (Electrotechnical Institute) will be more practical than X-rays for that purpose as it is self-contained, i.e. does not require electric current for its operation (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 17 June).

In Bydgoszcz construction industry, the new rate and production quota scale brought workers from 97.3% to 97.9% of the pay earned before the introduction of the scale. This means that as the average quota increase amounted to 6%, productivity was up from 2.3% to 2.9% (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 June).

F. General Economic

1. Economic structure and administration: economic plans, plan fulfillment, and policies. In order to estimate labor projection, the municipal economic planning commission distributed 1,200 questionnaires among our city industrial plants. At the meeting of the people's municipal council on 15 June, J. Jasienski, president of the economic planning commission said that the enterprises involved intended to employ 260,579 workers in 1965 as against 213,169 in 1959. The 1965 figure includes 116,000 skilled workers, of whom there were 88,000 in 1959. Therefore, within five years our city industries will be 53,000 workers short (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 16 June).

An article by Henryk Slaweta criticized the lack of supervision over investment projects, and quoted a number of cases of poor organization, duplication, and poor execution (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

Comrades Lasinski, deputy-chief of the wojewodztwo party committee economic section, and Maksymowicz, president of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission attended a wojewodztwo conference, meeting in order to discuss irregularities and stoppages concerning investment projects. The discussions failed to produce the anticipated results as out of the 150 persons invited, only one representative of the investing agencies took the floor (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 16 June).

An article by Wlodzimierz Poleski stated that over the years 1961-1965, Poland's industrial production was to grow by 50%, and agricultural production by 20%. He expressed the opinion that this could not be done without increasing imports and to pay for them, it was imperative to expand exports.

Such increase would have to apply to heavy industry products. Moreover, the industrial consumer goods account for only 6% of Poland's exports as compared to 20% for Czechoslovakia and 19% for Hungary. These figures show that the almost 40% share of such products in the planned 1965 Polish exports does not seem exaggerated (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 21 June).

Over the first five months in 1960, Polish exports of capital goods were up 16% from the same period in 1959, and foreign trade turnover reached 4,100,000,000 foreign trade zlotys, or up 11.8% from the same period in 1959.

Since the day Poznan Trade Fair was opened, the "Cekop" foreign trade enterprise sold eighteen fuel tanks to Sweden and Finland, cement plant to Bulgaria, a sugar refinery to Vietnam, and a sulfuric acid plant to Czechoslovakia. At the Fair, Poland purchased 5,000 Czechoslovak motorcycles, 500 bus chassis, trucks and dumper trucks, and sold 200 "STAN" trucks, 200 "Warszawa" passenger cars and 150 pickup trucks to Bulgaria.

Polish technicians will erect three distilleries and six slaughterhouses in Ghana (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 June).

Corrected 1965 production plans :

Commodity	Unit	1960 estimated plan fulfillment	Party Congress estimates	1965 Corrected plan
	1,000,000,000			
Electric current	kwh	29	43.5 to 45	45.5
Coal	1,000,000, t	103.5	112 to 113	113.6
Steel	"	6.57	9	9.3
Rolling mill products	"	4.4	6.05	6.38
100% sulfuric acid	"	0.68	1.14	1.32
Phosphate fertilizers	"	0.2	0.36	0.40
Cement	"	6.6	10.0	11.12
Paper	"	0.493	0.623	0.633

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 June).

Rate of growth of investment outlays : (Billions of zlotys)

	1961-1965 planned	Rate of growth as com- pared to 1956-1960	Percentage share under 1961-1965 plans
Total outlays (national economy)	565	150.6	100
1. Industry	218.7	144.6	38.7
2. Construction	13.9	140.0	2.5
3. Agriculture	89.3	103.5	15.8

4. Forestry	2.7	157.6	0.5
5. Transportation and Communications	54.8	160.8	9.7
6. Trade	11.4	98.8	2.0
7. Municipal economy	22.8	148.4	4.0
8. Housing construction	108.6	150.5	19.2
9. Social and cultural projects	37.5	148.1	6.6
10. Others	5.3	101.1	1.0

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 June).

Poland's per capita industrial production increased eightfold as compared to 1937, and is equal to from 55 to 60% of per capita industrial production of Great Britain, West Germany, France and Italy taken together. This ratio was lower than 20% before the War.

Under the 1961-1965 investment plan, investments in industry will account for 33.7% of the total investment outlays as compared to 42.1% over the decade 1950-1959 /sic/ Other changes :

	1950-1959	1961-1965
Agriculture	11.2%	15.8%
Transportation and Communications	10.5%	9.7%

Up : Housing construction, social-cultural, municipal economy, and health investment outlays (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 25 June).

At a cost of about 40,000,000 zlotys, a steel foundry will be built at "Szczecin" steelworks. The foundry, whose modern furnaces are to start production in 1962, will specialize in high grade castings for the shipbuilding industry (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 June).

2. Budgetary items. Out of the 1959 budget surplus, divided up by the people's municipal council at its session on 14 June, about 50% was earmarked for city transport improvements (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 15 June)

The fifth wojewodztwo congress of the "Samopomoc Chlopska" (Peasant Mutual Aid) rural commune cooperative union delegates disclosed that while in the past the cooperatives were showing losses, they made a 46,833,000 zlotys profit in 1959. Unfortunately, this is almost 2,000,000 zlotys down from 1958 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 16 June).

Appendix A

Illustrations

- (1) The launching of "Professor Huber", the 19,000 t oil tanker built by Gdansk Shipyard, (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 19/20 June, # 147/4976, p. 1).
- (2) Assembly of cooling installations at Lubin copper basin (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23 June, # 148.5113, p. 1).
- (3) The "Ultraton" device for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, Manufactured by the "Famed I", Lodzkie Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Elektrycznej (Lodz, Electrical Apparatus Production Plant) (Sztandar Ludu, 23 June, # 148.5078, p. 3).
- (4) M/V "Janek Krasicki", built by Szczecin Shipyard, receiving the finishing touches (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 23 June, # 148/3717, p. 3).

Appendix B

Newspaper Sources

	<u>June</u>
Dziennik Baltycki (Gdansk)	16, 19/20, 21, 23-27
Dziennik Polski (Cracow)	16, 19/20, 21, 23-27
Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz)	16, 21, 23-27
Gazeta Poznanska	16, 21, 23, 25/26
Glos Robotniczy (Lodz)	3-11/12
Kurier Szczecinski	15, 22-27
Sztandar Ludu (Lublin)	16, 21, 23-27
Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice)	16-17 21, 23-27
Zycie Bialostockie	18, 21-23 25-27

Economic only :

Gazeta Robotnicza (Wroclaw)	11/12, 16, 21, 23-24
Nowiny Kzeszowskie	16, 21, 23-27
Zycie Czestochowy	18, 21-23, 25-27

Appendix C

Abbreviations

FJN	Front Jednosci Narodu (National Unity Front)
FSC	Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych (Truck Plant)
gromada	- village or group of villages (population)
KSR	Konferencja Samorządu Robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government)
LK	Liga Kobiet (Women's League)
LPZ	Liga Przyjaciół Żołnierza (League of Soldier's Friends)
MO	Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia)
PAN	Polska Akademia Nauk (Polish Academy of Sciences)
PCK	Polski Czerwony Krzyż (Polish Red Cross)
PLO	Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (Polish Ocean Lines)
powiat	- county
PTE	Polskie Towarzystwo Ekonomiczne (Association of Polish Economists)
PZPR	Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers' Party)
SAiW	Stowarzyszenie Ateistów i Wolnomyslicieli (Association of Atheists and Freethinkers)
SD	Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (Democratic Party)
Sejm	Parliament
SFBS	Spoleczny Fundusz Budowy Szkół (Social School Construction Fund)
SFOS	Spoleczny Fundusz Odbudowy Stolicy (Social Fund for the reconstruction of Warsaw)
TWP	Towarzystwo Wiedzy Powszechnej (Society for the Popularization of Knowledge)
województwo	- province
WUNS	Wieczorowy Uniwersytet Nauk Społecznych (Evening University of Social Sciences)
ZMP	Związek Młodzieży Polskiej (Polish Youth Union)
ZMS	Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)
ZMW	Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej (Rural Youth Union)
ESL	Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)
ZSP	Zrzeszenie Studentów Polskich (Polish Students Association)

5174

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